

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I. PHOENIX, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1890. NO. 4

CONGRESS AT WORK.

A Profitless Discussion of the Silver Bill.

The House Wild Over the McKinley Tariff Bill.

After a Long and Determined Fight in the House the Measure Passes by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At the opening of the Senate to-day, the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday was received and laid on the table. The silver bill was then taken up, and Stewart argued that the demonetization of silver had depressed the prices of commodities from 30 to 40 per cent, and that the demonetization would produce good times again. The object of the silver men was to furnish more money, to stop contraction, to relieve the debtor and producer, and to preserve to the people their rights of property and liberty. The Republican party had incorporated in its national platform a declaration in favor both of gold and silver and had condemned the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. The bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and supported by Senators Sherman and Doherty was a cunning device to stop the present coinage of \$2,000,000 a month in silver under the Bland bill. In conclusion he said that there was no middle ground in the contest between usury and justice. The demonetization of silver was a crime against civilization, and nothing but the full restoration of that metal to the place which it occupied before that crime was committed could redeem the pledge of the Republican party.

Eustis asked Stewart if his interpretation of his silver plan of the Republican platform, that it meant the free coinage of silver, was the recognized interpretation of his party, and Stewart replied that it could have no other interpretation. He added, that he, himself, had drawn that plank.

Senator Farwell remarked: "I was a member of the committee on resolutions in the last National Republican Convention and I desire to express my dissent to the opinion given by the Senator from Nevada. No such interpretation was considered by that committee." Stewart said: "What does it mean?" To this Farwell answered, "that the party was in favor of silver money at the market price of silver. I drew up a resolution as the Senator well knows, and it was perfectly honest and fair. It meant that the government should buy silver and coin it at the rate at which it should cost the government."

Wilson of Iowa, gave notice that he would offer an amendment, providing that the treasury notes to be issued in payment for silver shall be legal tender for all private debts within the United States. Farwell also gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that the certificates be re-canceled for customs, taxes and public debts, and be legal tender for all public and private debts.

The silver bill was then laid aside, and the bill relative to liquor imported into prohibitory states was again taken up. Evans argued in support of it, and in answer to the constitutional amendments urged against it asserted that while the state police regulations exercised within a state are outside of the jurisdiction of the general government, the police regulations of a state could not be hampered from outside under cover of an exclusive power of Congress over commerce. Hiseock opposed the bill, which was laid aside without action. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The scene in the House this morning was confusing in the extreme. No respect was given the rules, no attention paid to a recognition by the Chairman, and uproar was the order of the hour. At noon the committee rose and reported the tariff bill to the House.

The committee's amendment to restore the present rate on yarn was rejected. The effect is to reduce the duty 5 per cent by taking advantage of a misprint in the bill. This is the first Democratic victory so far.

Amendments to the tariff bill in detail, changing the phraseology of the tin plate clause, were adopted to-day by a narrow margin, yeas, 150; nays, 149.

An amendment providing that on woolen and worsted goods and all manufactured wool and worsted not otherwise provided for, unless not worth more than 30 cents per pound, there shall be imposed a duty three times the duty imposed on pound unwashed wool, first class, and forty per cent ad valorem was rejected by yeas, 143; nays, 146. This leaves duty at twice the duty on unwashed wool and forty per cent ad valorem. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the wool and worsted goods and yarn amendments were: Anderson, of Kansas; Comstock, Doherty, Dunwell, Featherstone, Fleck, Henderson, of Iowa; Kerr, of Iowa; Lacey, Leach, Scrabble, Sweeney and Taylor, of Illinois.

An amendment imposing a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem on all manufactures of wool or hair of camel, goat or like animals and component material shall be classified as manufacturer's goods, was agreed to, yeas, 155; nays, 142. The vinegar amendment adopted last night in committee of the whole was adopted, yeas, 124; nays, 38.

This was the last amendment, and the engrossment and third reading of the bill having been ordered, Mr. Carlisle offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the pending bill be recommended to the committee on ways and means with instructions to report the same back to the House at the earliest possible day, so amended as to reduce the revenue of the government by reducing the burdens of taxation on the

SEAL POACHERS.

They Will Hereafter be Dismasted at Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Windom to-day signed an order for the revenue cutter Bear directing, that she immediately sail to Ounalaska and then cruise in Behring sea, to guard against seal poaching. Her instructions will not differ materially from that of last year, though a specific effort will be made to avoid against a repetition of last year's experience with one man prize crews. It is understood that according to present instructions, vessels caught violating the law, will be dismantled and deprived of all means of further violation, their logs and all skins also being seized.

Jackson Coming Home.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Parson Davies, with Peter Jackson and other fighters, left to-night for San Francisco. They will stop at Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and Ogden.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

The Montana Methods Fully Exposed and Warmly Rebuked.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The Supreme Court of Montana to-day decided the contested election of Sheriff in Silver Bow county, involving validity of the vote in the famous precinct No. 34. The Court unanimously held that the vote of the precinct was irregular in all respects and so saturated with proved fraud that it should be entirely rejected. This elects the Sheriff and all the Republican officers in Silver Bow county.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Events That Attracted Horsemen and Bookmakers.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Mile and a half—English Lady won, Marie K second. The others were drawn. Time, 2:42.

Mile and seventy yards—Workmate won, Happiness second, Warpeak third. Time, 1:50 1/4.

Five-eighths mile—Ed Conard won, Lamar second, Laura Allen third. Time, 1:04 1/2.

Half mile—Mabel won, Woodford second, Hindoo Lass third. Time, 1:01 1/2.

Five furlongs—Lord Harry won, Werd second, Rotation third. Time, 1:03 1/2.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The Thirsty Yankees Take to Them Very Kindly.

LEWISTON, Me., May 21.—The original package business began here yesterday. One car arrived containing barrels and kegs of beer consigned to local dealers. The New Hampshire brewery agreed to assume all costs of any test case.

Presbyterian Politics.

SARATOGA, May 21.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day a resolution urging Congress to pass the bill now before it for an investigation of the effects of intoxicating liquors was adopted. A resolution asking Congress to pass an amendment to the interstate commerce bill to enable states to protect or restrict the liquor traffic was referred to a committee.

VISALIA FLOODED.

The St. John River Now Flowing Through the Town.

VISALIA, Cal., May 21.—The break in the levee along the St. John river, yesterday, north-east of town, could not be repaired, and this morning the water appeared in the northern part of town, and by 9 o'clock quite a river was flowing westward in the lowest part of North Visalia. The latest reports say the river still remains high. The wagon road between here and Goshen is impassable. Considerable damage in the way of ruining pasture and grain fields and hay and scalding orchards and vineyards has already been done by the overflow of waters. The Visalia and Tulare motor railroad has two washouts caused by heavy currents in the large irrigating ditches.

Death of a Pioneer.

WILLIAMS, Cal., May 21.—James Compton, a pioneer of 1850, died suddenly to-day at Maxwell. He was Receiver of the Marysville Land Office during Lincoln's administration.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Choice Bits From the Wires Thoroughly Bolled Down.

The Charleston sailed from San Francisco yesterday, ostensibly for Honolulu. The Supreme court of Montana yesterday decided the Silver Bow county Sheriff's contest in favor of John E. Lloyd, Republican.

The proprietor of the Littlefield house, Jessup, Ga., discovered his wife and Sheriff McCall in a compromising situation and shot both dead.

The United States Brewers' association began its Thirtieth Annual convention at Washington, yesterday. Delegates from all parts of the Union, representing \$105,000,000 of capital invested in the brewing business in the United States, were present.

General S. Hernandez, Commander of Mexican troops operating against the Yaqui Indians, arrived in Guaymas yesterday. He reports the campaign virtually ended.

The steamer Corrigan, brought 111 Chinamen to Guaymas yesterday, probably bound for the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy today accepted the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Sensational Story from Lower California.

Incipient Revolution Nipped in the Bud.

A General Review of the News Field from Puget Sound to Old Cape St. Lucas.

SAN DIEGO, May 21.—United States Marshal, Gard, and Collector of Customs Berry, to-day expressed themselves as being satisfied that a well-organized plan had existed in pursuance of which the Mexican officials of Lower California were to be seized, which action was believed would cause the uprising of the dissatisfied residents of Lower California. Among the statements published in connection with the affair is one to the effect that the International Company of Mexico was to be furthered the project, and \$100,000 was to be expended for arms and ammunition by an agent who is now in New York for that purpose.

GUARDING AGAINST SMALLPOX.

California Stations Guards at Deming and El Paso.

SACRAMENTO, May 21.—The State Board of Health has appointed three inspectors to go to Deming and El Paso and guard against small pox patients being brought across the border. The Board has been authorized to spend not exceeding \$1000.

Sacramento's Levee Breaks.

STOCKTON, May 21.—Four or five levees occurred early this morning in the Union levees, flooding the new reclamation works. About 12,000 acres were flooded. One-half is in wheat, belonging principally to renters from Williams & Better. The cross levees will probably hold the water off from the Kidd ranch. The breaks are in the levee which has been watched so carefully for several weeks at an expense of \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Crushed by a Snow Avalanche.

SACRAMENTO, May 21.—This morning a large force of men who were at the long snow shed a mile and a half east of Emigrant Gap, removing the snow and raising the shed were overcome by a snow avalanche which crushed 150 feet of the heavy timbered shed and carried the men down the hill some distance. All, however, escaped serious injury, though several were badly cut and bruised. The men escaped death almost by a miracle. The track was blocked for five hours.

A Serious Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Joseph Jardine, Edward Siskoon and John Huck, painters, while at work on the American Biscuit Company's factory, were thrown fifty feet to the ground this afternoon by the breaking of a scaffold. Jardine had his right ankle broken, Siskoon's left arm was broken and Huck's right leg broken. It is feared they received internal injuries.

Fire at Whittier.

WHITTIER, Cal., May 21.—On Tuesday afternoon two barns, 200 tons of hay and all the farming implements on C. W. Hawley's ranch, four miles north of town, was burned. Loss about \$5000. Incendiarism is suspected.

WANT SHORT SHIFTS.

VICTORIA MINERS DEMANDING EIGHT HOURS.

Miner Owners Express a Determination to Stand Firm for the Old System—Work Suspended.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 21.—It has been understood for some time past that a demand would be made upon the owners of the Wellington collieries for the installation of the "banking system" and a recognition of the grievance committee. The first stipulation requires that the time of going in and out of the mine shall be considered as a part of the working hours. Shifts of eight hours each and if the time occupied in going to and from the levels was considered in the working time, it would mean seven hours actual work per shift.

The committee waited on James Dunsmyth and Manager Bryden for the purpose of making their demands but as none of the committee were employed the owners refused to treat with them but declared their willingness to treat with their own employees and promised a fair deal at all times. Monday morning had been determined upon by the Miners' Association for the adoption of the "Banking system." Those miners who presented themselves at the pit mouth at the usual time were sent down but at 7 o'clock the bars were drawn and those who came afterwards understood that this meant no work for that day. With the exception of no pall the miners returned to the surface and no work has been carried on in the Wellington collieries since.

James Dunsmyth stated that he was determined to adhere to the stand that had been taken, and if the miners persisted, they were prepared to shut down the collieries for an indefinite period. He regretted exceedingly to do this, but he would manage their own property or refrain from developing it. It is understood a number of the agitators who came here after the great Roslyn trouble of last year, have been working among the miners for some time past in an endeavor to bring on a strike if all their demands were not

accepted. This they have accomplished, for at the present time there is virtually a general strike at the Wellington collieries. A meeting between the miners and Messrs. Dunsmyth and Manager Bryden has been arranged for Monday next.

The Arnold Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—In the Arnold case to-day J. J. Butler testified to the efforts made by Barnes to get him to handle the defamation circulars, and gave the substance of several of the witness' interviews with Barnes, in one of which the latter said he would have either Arnold's money, his wife or his life. Several other witnesses were examined and the case was closed. The court adjourned until to-morrow, when the arguments of counsel will be heard.

Light Weight Pugs.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Tommy White and Billy Brennan, local light weights, fought forty-eight rounds at Pine Station, Indiana, to-day. White was knocked out. Both were badly punished.

Rescuing the Chinese Ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Eighteen Chinese were arrested yesterday for violating the ordinance requiring their removal from Chinatown. When the cases were called in court this morning the defendants surrendered themselves into custody and had their trials postponed until next Friday. In the meantime the attorney who represented them will swear out writs of habeas corpus in the United States court to effect their release.

Phelps Out on Bail.

PORTLAND, Or., May 21.—Frank Phelps, arrested on Sunday night, on suspicion of shooting his father, was released on \$1500 bail. The examination was set for Friday.

Jackson Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John P. Jackson to be Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco.

MRS. MASTERSON DIES.

SHE PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK.

A Demise That Recalls a Sensational Story Involving a Former Resident of This Territory.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mrs. Florence Masterson, a resident of Deming, N. M., and a guest at the Grand Union hotel, this city, died suddenly in her rooms to-night.

Mrs. Masterson is the wife of the mining man Masterson, formerly of Prescott, Arizona, whose shooting affair in Mrs. Hopkinson's flat, recently, brought him into notoriety.

When Mrs. Masterson heard of the shooting affair she started east from Deming, her home, to have an understanding with her husband. On her arrival she wrote Masterson, requesting an interview. There was no response, and she again wrote, with the same result. Though her health was always good, the excitement and grief drove her into nervous prostration, and to-day, as she entered the elevator, she placed her hand over her heart and fell to the floor dead.

Dr. Adams, of 131 East Thirtieth street, is a nephew of Mrs. Masterson. Upon her arrival she paid a visit to Dr. Adams and had been in consultation with him in reference to her husband. This morning Mrs. Masterson sent again to her husband's office in Wall street begging him to come and see her. He did not put in an appearance. About 6 o'clock this evening Mrs. Masterson went to her nephew's house and told Dr. Adams that her husband had not come. She was very much grieved at his action in the matter and gave way to her feelings.

Dr. Adams did all he could to console her. About 7:30 o'clock Mrs. Masterson expressed a desire to go back to her hotel. Dr. Adams accompanied her. They rode up on the elevator to the second story to where Mrs. Masterson's room was located.

Dr. Adams stepped first and assisted his aunt out. Just as she stepped into the hall-way she gave a shriek and fell into the arms of her nephew. One glance was sufficient to tell Dr. Adams that she was dead.

Dr. Adams started out to find Judge Masterson and informed him of his wife's death. Masterson was much affected by the news and went at once to the Grand Union Hotel.

At the hotel it is said that Dr. Adams left word that the cause of Mrs. Masterson's death was heart disease. Dr. Adams could not be found.

Masterson is worth, he says, \$2,000,000 and owns mines in Mexico. He is forty-seven years of age and gray haired. Mrs. Masterson was thirty-eight years old.

Mrs. Alice L. Hopkinson, with whom Masterson had the trouble, is a well known frequenter of the race track. To-night when the reporter went to Mrs. Hopkinson's flat he was refused admission. Mrs. Hopkinson was seen inside in full evening costume in her brilliantly lighted room.

ARKANSAS METHODS.

Why Witness Taylor Left the State.

He Was Tired of Stealing Ballot Boxes.

Afraid to Return, Because the Sheriff Would Put Up a Job and Kill Him.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections are investigating the Clayton-Breckenridge case this morning. The testimony was taken of a young man named Taylor. He said that on the election night it was reported at Morrellton that Howard township had gone Democratic and that the negroes were going to raise a row. Upon the invitation of Oliver Bentley and Walter Wells, witness, with about a dozen other young men, started about dark for Plummersville. It was the intention to stop any row the negroes might raise. They got within a quarter of a mile of the polling place, where the party rested, while Woods, Bentley and Wells rode in to town to examine the situation. It was found that all was quiet and the party turned back to Morrellton. Witness said that O. P. Bentley and W. P. Wells had the ballot box. They carried it into Wells' store. Here George Bentley was shot in the back by Oliver, who asserted that it was an accident. It had been stated that George intended to turn state's evidence. Witness said he had lived in Oregon since leaving Arkansas, and later in the Indian Territory. He was confident that Wells and Oliver Bentley had the ballot box. Witness added that he had been arrested at Pine Bluff for intimidating a supervisor, but had not been near Pine Bluff on election day. Witness said he left Arkansas and went to Oregon to cut loose from Wells and Bentley. It had been so that what ever they said he had to do and he wanted to get into a new country where he wouldn't have to steal ballot boxes. He would return to Morrellton were Spelley not sheriff. The latter might put up a job on him or kill him.

The Q's Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway was held here this afternoon. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, except that E. W. Hooper, of Cambridge, Mass., succeeded Wert Dexter, who died last Saturday.

It was decided to have Vice President Harris act as General Manager for the present. It is not probable that he will hold that position permanently.

Had His Skull Crushed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The body of an old man was recovered from the bay Sunday morning. The skull had been crushed apparently by a blunt instrument, and the head bore a number of cuts. On the body was found a copy of an afternoon paper of date of Monday last and an envelope addressed to C. M. Murray, Modesto.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

Whose Was the Body Found Floating in the Bay?

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Efforts have been made this evening to discover the identity of the body found floating in the bay to-day, and which gave every appearance of brutal murder having been committed. The clerk at the Brooklyn Hotel identified the remains as those of a man who had been stopping at the hotel for a few days and who gave the name of J. H. Murray of San Rafael. Inquiry in San Rafael developed the fact that J. H. Murray owned a ranch at Tamalpais, and was worth considerable money. Inquiry was also made at Modesto, as an envelope was found in the pocket of the deceased addressed to C. M. Murray of that place. A special to the Chronicle from Modesto this evening, says that C. M. Murray, who is a clerk in the Russ house, believes that the murdered man is Charles Kent, ex-State Senator from Nevada county. Kent was in Modesto last week Saturday he secured a loan from Murray, who gave him an envelope addressed to himself, as Kent desired to return the money when he reached San Francisco.

New Chinese Bank.

LONDON, May 21.—A Shanghai despatch to the Standard says: It is reported that a Chinese bank will soon be started with branches at all the ports of the country. An American bank is believed to be chiefly interested in the enterprise. Promises have been received from a large number of native capital to support the new enterprise.

TONY INDIANS.

They Refuse to Treat with the Government.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 21.—The conference between the Cherokee commission and the Iowa Indians was abruptly terminated to-day. Chief Too Hee, in behalf of the Indians declined the government's proposition to buy lands at \$1.25 per acre and to allow each Indian in Sioux City sixty acres. The commissioners will attempt to renew the negotiations to-morrow.

Not Dead.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—A dispatch from Beatrice, Nebraska, says that C. W. Collins, the railroad contractor reported to have been killed in Nevada is alive and well in Tacoma.

Victor Not Sick.

LONDON, May 21.—The rumors of the serious illness of the Queen are officially denied. She has a slight cold, which has prevented her appearance in public.

Mississippi Law.

COLEBURN, Miss., May 21.—While the trial of Frank Anderson, colored, for rape was in progress to-day a crowd of men took him from the court room and hanged him to a tree.

Honor to Stanley.

LONDON, May 21.—The London Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of Stanley and his colleagues, Miss Lennant, Stanley's fiancée, was present.

STANDARD KNOCKED OUT.

Protecting California Dealers in Petroleum.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The suit of the Standard Oil company against the Southern Pacific Railroad company and Whittier, Fuller & Co. was decided to-day, by Judge Hoffman, in the United States Court. He dissolved the temporary restraining order and denied the application for a permanent order to restrain defendants from using certain cars for hauling oil, upon which car plaintiff claimed patent rights. The question involved the very existence of the oil trade in California except that portion of it carried by the Standard Oil Company. When the ordinary freight car is used in sending out a car load of oil from the east, the empty car must be hauled all the way back at a cost of \$90,000, which kills the profit on the goods. The Standard Oil Company uses a car which can be used for carrying oil one way and freight on the return trip, so that the railroad charges nothing for hauling it back. Whittier, Fuller & Co. adopted a car somewhat similar to that used by the Standard Oil Company and the latter sued for an injunction.

Good Playing of the Glants.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Glants, by their good playing, won easily this afternoon from the Chicago Brotherhood team. Attendance 2000.

Base hits—New York 11, Chicago 4. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 4. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

THIS IS THE LAW.

Men Cannot Vote Upon Their First Papers.

Inferences from Plain Reading of the Statutes.

Natives of Mexico Who Became Citizens by Treaty—Other Naturalized Citizens.

The lawyer of the Tombstone Prospector should read law.

In fact, there seems to be a large and varied assortment of mis-information scattered about the Territory concerning the question as to whether or not naturalized citizens are entitled to vote upon their first papers, and the Prospector simply becomes a shining example when it asserts positively that such citizens are entitled to the right of suffrage.

Even the lawyers are not at one upon the question, as witness the fact that several District Attorneys have appealed to the Attorney-General for an opinion upon the point.

The whole muddle seems to have been brought about by the passage by the last legislature of an act to amend chapters 4 and 5, title 2, of the revised statutes of Arizona.

This act provides: "SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Guadalupe on the 30th day of May, 1848, and the Guadalupe treaty of 1854, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory six months next preceding the election, and of the county or precinct in which he claims his vote ten days, and whose name is enrolled on the Great Register of such county, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law."

Subdivision 3, paragraph 1606, section six of title 2, is amended as follows:

"If a naturalized citizen upon the presentation of his certificate of naturalization, or upon his own affidavit of his loss, together with the affidavit of a registered voter to the effect that the applicant is a naturalized citizen and has resided in this Territory for six months next preceding the time of application, and is reported to be a citizen, together with proof by affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county, shall be entitled to have his name entered upon the Great Register. In the original law, prior to amendment, subdivision 3 read that a person was entitled to registration 'if he was a naturalized citizen, or if he had declared his intention to become such citizen, upon the presentation of his certificate of naturalization or of a certified copy of his declaration of intention, etc.'"

The intent of this statute is very plain, and the lawyer of the Prospector would seem to have been misinformed. As in all of the States and Territories formed from that part of the United States ceded by Mexico, the residents at the time of session became citizens by treaty if they so chose, and as such citizens are entitled to the privileges of the ballot upon registration.

Naturalized citizens must, it would seem from a plain reading of the amendment, take out their second papers and produce these papers—or proof of their loss—before becoming entitled to registration.

That is the law of the Territory, and their is no power that can change it—were a change desirable—short of the Territorial Legislature.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

MARSHAL PAUL ON THE BORDER PATROL.

What is Needed to Keep Out the Little Brown Men—Insufficient Protection.

"It is a practical impossibility to prevent the smuggling of Chinese across the border from Mexico," said United States Marshal Paul to a REPUBLICAN reporter, last night, "with the present force at my disposal."

"How are the Chinese brought in?"

"They come from San Francisco to Guaymas, and then make their way into Arizona. For a long time past—it is impossible to tell how long or how many Chinese come in that way—it was the practice for them to come up the railroad as far as Santa Ana, from which point they were taken in covered wagons over the old trail that crossed the border near the Gunsight mine. There was a big business until the authorities found out the route and stopped it. We had caught and sent back seven seeking to come across, altogether, up to about the first of the month. The authorities have now stationed a man at Santa Ana and another at Alta to watch parties coming, and these are followed when they leave these points and prevented from coming."

"How many men are now stationed on the border?"

"From Yuma to the New Mexico line, a distance of about 400 miles, there are four men only who are expected to watch the whole length of the border. Of course this is a physical impossibility. The first of these is at Ft. Yuma, and there is no other man for 200 miles when La Osa is reached. The next man is at Nogales, sixty miles from La Osa. These men, in the nature of things, can patrol the territory only near their stations. To keep out the Chinese effectually, the border must be patrolled much more closely, and I am heartily in favor of strengthening the patrol."

"How many men would it require to effectually guard the border?"

"Well, ten men could do it, and there would be no danger of the Chinese evading the guards."